

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 28, 1911

NUMBER 17

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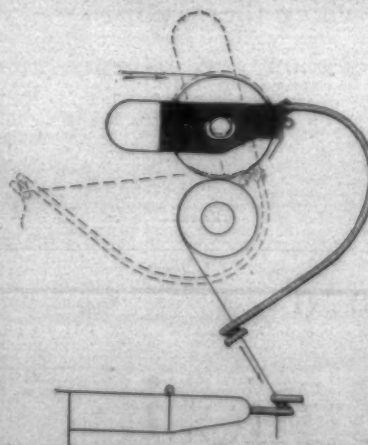
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 28, 1911

NUMBER 17

Management of Help

Closing of Contest.

In this issue we are publishing the last of the articles contributed to the contest on "Management of Help" and next week we hope to be able to publish the decision of the judges.

The gentlemen who are acting as judges of this contest and whose opinions will decide the matter are as follows:

C. H. Robertson

Supt. End Cotton Mills.
Hillsboro, N. C.

J. R. Hancy

Supt. Young Hartsell Mills
Concord, N. C.

M. E. Garrison

Supt. Glenwood Cotton Mills
Easley, S. C.

J. H. Quinlan

Supt. Cedartown Cotton & Export
Company
Cedartown, Ga.

R. K. Mathews

Supt. Imperial Cotton Mills
Eatonton, Ga.

Francis Hamilton

Supt. Norris Cotton Mills
Catechee, S. C.

F. E. Heymer

Supt. Alexander City Cotton Mills
Alexander City, Ala.

Number Fifty-Two.

T help seems to be the secret of success in the cotton mills of to-day.

I think that the first thing necessary for the successful management of help is that the superintendent, overseer and assistant overseer should be thoroughly competent men for the position which they hold; that is, men who understand the mechanical construction of each and every machine under their control and they should see that these machines are always in the best of condition in order to obtain the best results.

The manager should always be a man who is clean in his habits, of a pleasing personality, and by all means able to control his temper at all times. Never make promises to your help unless you are certain that you can fulfill them, for you will certainly lose the respect and

confidence of your help, for no one will like an overseer in whom they have no confidence. Again, he should be a man who is familiar with the requirements of the company. He should bear in mind at all times that the company wants a man who can hold help sufficient to keep all the machinery going. He should not be a man to sit in his office all day and read newspapers, but should be among his help as much as possible and should make every effort to teach them in a courteous manner just what is required of them, for by so doing he will gain the confidence and good will of them, and they will respect him in his position so much that they will do nothing that will be contrary to his expectations. Of course, the writer realizes that, at times, the help will get despondent and will be harder to control than at others and then it is that the overseer should always be among his help, for a kind word some times helps the situation when nothing else would. This is the most important time for him to control his temper and instead of getting angry at little things that come up, he should approach his help in a friendly manner. Instead of trying to drive them he should try and lead them the way he would have them go, for the most ignorant can assume the position as driver, but few can lead, and it is a leader who is always in demand.

It is my opinion that if an overseer will deal firmly, but justly, with his help and show them where it will be to their interest to do as he wishes and shows no partiality he will have no trouble in securing and keeping all the good help he needs to run his room. Another thing that I do not approve of and that is, so much "red tape." I think an overseer should have just enough rules to run his room properly and not have the walls decorated with rules which are never enforced. He should meet his help on the street with a pleasant greeting.

I have been an overseer for the past ten years and have worked in three Southern States and find that the above has helped to carry me where I now stand in the mill business.

"Zip."

Number Fifty-Three.

The first thing I want to consider is the manager himself. Surely a man in whom is reposed so much confidence and upon so much responsibility rests, and one who has such an advantageous grip on the right and interests of so many peo-

ple, as an overseer or superintendent has, should be considered. Surely there are some requisites for him in whom is vested such, sometimes dangerous, power. We can sum them all up and condense them into one sentence. "He should be a man." They are all comprehended in that sentence. He should be a man who can be found and counted upon at all times and under all circumstances, to stand for all those things that make for the physical, mental and moral uplift of the people around him. He should be a man with enough moral stamina to make it a safe transaction to commit into his hands the authority and influence which goes with his position. He should at least be a man who is able to understand and appreciate the responsibility which rests upon him, a man who emanates a morally uplifting influence. He should not be a moral leper like some who are disgracing their places today, by using the power which has been entrusted to him as a battering ram to batter down the citadel of virtue, the sanctity of the home, wringing hearts and wrecking lives. From such men there goes out a blasting and destroying influence. The moral qualifications should be considered and insisted upon, for they are not at all antagonistic to, or inconsistent with, firm business qualifications. On the other hand they contribute tremendously to those qualifications. The overseers should carry as far as possible, this standard into their rooms, and be selecting and training, raise the moral standard as much as possible. Then the overseers should be careful in the selection of their second hands and section men, and strive by precept to generate in them a spirit of intelligent interest in their work. See that they accord to all under them kind and courteous treatment. Then stand behind them and support them, making their position respectable. I think that an overseer should get as familiar with his help as is consistently possible. Not with that coarse familiarity that breeds contempt, but with that quiet, tactful familiarity which generates respect and confidence. He should disseminate information among the help as to cause and effect, thereby removing ignorance and increasing the quality of his work. Do not fill up your room with an unnecessary number of unnecessary rules. It is better to have a reasonable number of rules and adhere strictly to them. Be frank and honest with your help reproving in season for negligence. Do not wait until negligence grows for weeks at a time, and then some-

time when you are out of sorts fly in to correct in two minutes the accumulated negligence of weeks and months. I have seen some good hands run off that way. Take an active interest in your room and watch your help. When you find a hand who is careless or a sore headed knocker and is always in some sly way, trying to antagonize the interests of the mill in general and your room in particular, get an audience with him and quietly, but firmly, read him a few verses from the book of business propositions. If he will not improve, discharge him.

An overseer should never allow himself to appear officious, but should not hesitate to let people know that he is right on and running the job. Be always ready, no matter how adverse conditions may be, to give a respectful hearing to any of your help from second hand to sweeper boy, who come to you with a request. He should be as sociable and congenial in his association with the overseers as is consistent with business, and should avoid all possible friction, setting so far as possible, all grievances among themselves, thus saving many little unnecessary annoyances for the superintendent.

Just a word in regard to the illegal relations with the manager of help and the women. Now it seems at first thought, in the face of all the wrecked lives and business prospects that strew the pathway of this business, that a warning on this subject would be unnecessary. In the face of all the sad experiences of the past, the degrading business goes on. The most disgusting feature of it is the weak and unprotected condition of the woman in the case, for whether the victim be married or single she is usually one for whose ruin the dirty scoundrel does not have to answer to a man. And when I say man, I mean one in every sense of the word, one who is capable of resenting and outrage and demanding redress. I think that the most effective remedy for it is to get a gun and shoot the thing, neither human nor beast, who does it. However, there is another side to this woman question. There is a class of immoral women who will play into the overseers hands, making the first advance on him. But the sensible overseer will repulse any such advances. Here is one case, for illustration, which came under my observation. This man was a splendid overseer, but he fell into the hands of one of these women and by the leverage which his illicit relations with her gave her, she slowly but surely crushed out of

him all his independence. By her presumptuous conduct she destroyed the discipline of the room and he lost his job. That is the way the story usually goes.

Now, in closing, let me say as one who has an interest in those things that make for the uplift of humanity, believing that those things are inseparably connected with and materially affect our ability to manage help. May we have enough manhood in us to restrain us from prostituting any of our influence to vile and degrading purposes. And may our business sense and our determination to make good in our line protect us from those women who would work our undoing. I trust that we may all get some thing out of this subject, that will contribute to our mental, moral and executive efficiency. I am yours for all that makes for the improvement of any of the interests problems or perplexities pertaining to our line of business.

Deciple.

Number Fifty-Four.

IN my opinion the management of help is one of the most important subjects which an overseer has to deal with and should be studied very carefully by every one who has to face this question. An overseer should know how to approach his help when he wants something done. He should always be positive in his orders. Do not show partiality or have any pets, but treat all alike. Gain the confidence of the help and be kind and courteous to all. It is necessary that an overseer understand all the machines under his control and see that they are kept in good order. Try to keep the work running well at all times and the help will be more contented.

All help cannot be managed alike. I think that a manager of help should study human nature and in doing this he will find that what may suit one person will not suit another. I do not think that an overseer, second or section hand should use profane language in the presence of his help, especially in giving orders. It used to be a fact that they cursed the help and kicked the doffer boys about, but that is a thing of the past. Treat them kindly and good results will follow. Try to keep the help busy at all times and they will remain better satisfied.

I think that the management of spinning room help depends largely upon the way the parents manage the children at home. I have had parents come to me and ask me to put their children to work, saying that they could not manage them at home, and that they wanted to keep them out of mischief. Nine times out of ten, that kind of child is harder to manage and will give you more trouble than one who is properly managed at home. However, that does not take from you the responsibility of managing that child. You have got to prove yourself worthy of the task. The first thing you have to do is to study the nature of the child, and then give your orders accordingly. You will in this way, gain the confidence of the child and the trouble of managing it will cease in the beginning. I think that this will also apply to some of the older people.

I believe that an overseer should hear all the complaints of the help giving them his prompt attention and investigating the trouble. He should give the help an answer

either one way or another. Do not speak to the help harshly about coming to you with their complaints as it is your duty to hear them.

Ring Spinner.

Number Fifty-Five.

THE spinning room is one of the most important departments of the mill. In the first place you have small labor to do your work. The second hand should be a level headed man who is familiar with all of the details of the spinning room. It is impossible to put the head of a grown person on a child. Therefore, the second hand has got to be up and going. He can always find a spinner or doffer making imperfect work. The doffer is apt to make feet work. The doffer is apt to make and the spooler room, in spite of all the second hand can do. It has reached the point these days where you have to watch your section men as closely as you do the doffers and spinners, as most of them are looking for stopping time and pay day.

We will first take up the doffer and his end, piecings first. He will run the thread up on the quill and then lap the ends. What will this mean for the weave room seconds and the waste, especially on Draper looms? Take No. 41 fillings, made from local cotton, it has got to be right. Take lapped ends on the warps. It is waste again in the spool room. The spinners will break ends and there is waste again and bad work for the spooler hands.

In the next place, spinning should be kept clean and well oiled. Fan rags and paste board should not be allowed in the spinning room as they will make bad yarn. Weak and uneven yarn is caused by a number of things, but I am only discussing spinning now. The card room has its faults and there are plenty of them to be found there. We will go back to the spinning and uneven yarns. A medium draft is required. The draft gear should be very carefully set in the rover gear. See that the crown gear is properly set in the rover gear. See that the crown gear is properly set in the front roll gear. Another point for attention is the intermediate between the middle and back rolls, as these rolls will cut the yarn. Bad or dry rolls will make uneven yarn. The same effect will be caused by the levers resting on the wait board. Levers should be set as level as possible. Another very important point is banding and soft yarn. The bander should be a reliable and young man, one who will be careful how he ties his bands. Three or four knots, with a long tail is a very sad mistake. Roving bands should be about 120 to the pound. Draw one in one way and the other in the other way, tie your knot and then cut off about one inch. Keep all bad or broken quills and bobbins out of the soft yarn. There will not be much twist for local cotton, about one or two turns more than is given in the Draper tables or more if needed.

Now take the traveller. Every spinner has his choice and after all I do not think that so much the make of the traveller as it is the style and shape. For 41 fillings on a double flange ring I want a narrow roll with one half circular round point. For 30s warps, I want a fairly wide traveller, say one or one and one-quarter round point. Of course the overseer should be governed in regard to weight by the size of the ring.

W. H. C.

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Starch, Dextrine, etc.

Number Fifty-Six.

MANAGING help successfully is quite a problem. We who have had any experience in that line will readily agree on that subject. I think it is best to first consider some of the causes of dissatisfaction among the help.

First I will endeavor to mention some of the wrongdoing of the overseer or manager. He may talk to a hand in the wrong way. Sometimes he causes trouble by looking at them in the wrong way. He may fail to give them the proper answer when a favor is asked, thereby making them grow cold toward him. He may fail to keep his room in the proper condition and the help will think less of him for it. Perhaps he may make them dissatisfied by failing to give the proper attention to the running work. One other very serious fault in an overseer is not making a hand do as he says. When he tells a hand to do something the overseer should see that the hand does it, and he (the overseer) will usually find that the hand will think more of him for insisting on having it done.

Trouble is sometimes caused by the wrong placing of the hands. This I think is the critical point in managing. When the placing of the hands is going on, the manager should learn, as near as possible where each hand is best satisfied and place him there if possible. Sometimes trouble will arise in this connection, however, which is not the fault of the overseer.

I really think that much depends on the right kind of manager. He should try to avoid the few mistakes which I have mentioned. He should be a good thinker, a pleasant looking man of his word, strict, but not fiery. Have a temper, but keep it under control at all times. Keep on the lookout for good running work, give your attention to the help, and by giving positive answers to your help, when they ask a question you will win their respect. Then the problem is practically solved, but not completely so. I am free to say that where there are so many kinds of people mingled together, there is bound to be some friction. Even after the manager is able to possess all of the above qualities, possibly more, there are always some kickers, and I really believe that this originated from the close association of the different kinds of people. The influence of one hand over another is very great and one of these gossip spreaders can do any amount of harm among the help, just by telling what they would or what not to do if they were the overseer. I think that this one thing causes as much or more trouble than any other hindrance mentioned. It should be carefully watched by the overseer and when a case of this kind arises it should be disposed of as soon as possible.

So we see that the successful managing of help is mostly due to the manager's deportment and good manner. Yet he must be able to find the source from which the trouble and dissatisfaction among the help arises, then apply the proper remedies to the conditions. Watch.

Master (who believes that horse-racing is hurrying on the fall of the Empire)—Coleman, I picked up a Turf Guide outside the coach-house yesterday.

Coachman—Yesterday, Sir? The very day an airplane passed over the place.—Ex.

Warping in Relation to Slasher Waste

Many mills find that there is a large amount of waste left on the warper beams when a set runs out on the slasher. The tension weights on the beam heads and the position of the beams in the set have a great deal to do with this waste on account of the variation in the tensions on the different beams. For example, the last beam in the set will have more tension on its yarn than the first, as the yarn on the last beam has to pull the beam around against the tension while the first beam is helped along by the yarn from the back beams and thus the strain on the yarn is lessened and consequently less stretch is obtained.

Another thing to consider is the warper with regard to its measuring roll. On some warpers the measuring device is worked from the warper drum. In my opinion this is one reason why the beams have uneven lengths of yarn upon them. We will consider this style of warper when it is ready to start on an empty beam. At this point the spools in the creel are full and as the beam barrel is now resting against the warper drum, the angle of the yarn from the comb to the beam is the greatest that it will be at any time during the filling of the beam. Thus we see that the beam starts to fill under unfavorable conditions, the warper beam having to pull against the weight of the full spools at such an unfavorable angle.

From this it is seen that there must be a very good contact between the beam barrel and warper drum to maintain friction enough to give a positive drive. This is where the trouble lies. When the warper is started, there is not friction enough and the warper drum slips around quite a little. Thus the clock is registering quite a few yards that are not on the beam. This is especially noticeable when heavy yarn is being run in the warper. As a remedy for this, a very heavy weight has been put on either end of the beam and while the slipping has been stopped to some extent, still there is quite a little taking place. Again, the heavier weights have added to the power required to drive the warper and when slipping occurs the yarn is injured to a greater or less degree by rubbing under pressure. The measuring is sometimes placed just in front of the warper comb. A light roll on either side tends to maintain enough pressure on the yarn to give good contact on the measuring roll, the register on the clock, and that the slipping on the warper drum will have no effect on the clock. Lighter weights are also placed on the beam ends so that when slipping does occur on the drum the yarn is not injured so badly. The length of yarn on the beams will come out very even and the weighting of these beams in the slasher will determine the amount of waste.—Textile World Record.

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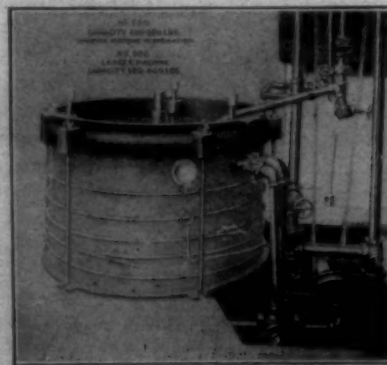
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, December 28

Christmas Edition.

As stated last week we are taking a vacation this week and publishing only eight pages which gives us just enough space for live news of the week and our advertisements. Next week we will, of course, go back to our regular number of pages but we feel that we are entitled to a rest for one week in the year.

The Directory.

We are making special efforts to complete our Directory of Southern Cotton Mills in time to publish the same very soon after January first and hope that we will succeed.

Some mills are very slow about sending us the data and it requires an immense amount of work to obtain complete information.

We are endeavoring to make this Directory very accurate and we are unwilling to accept any but verified data.

Textile Statistics For South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C.—Financial statistics on the textile situation just issued by the state department of agriculture show that \$5,819,154 represents the increase in cotton mill development in the State during the year. According to the report the textile plants of the State are valued at \$78,889,154, as compared with \$73,070,000 last year. The value of the annual product shows an increase of \$454,952. The value of the annual products of the mills was \$70,927,990. The value for 1910 was \$69,473,038. The report is for 167 textile establishments.

The statistics show that the mills on an average were operated 270 days during the year. This is an increase of 10 days over 1910 as the mills were operated during that year 260 days.

The number of salaried males reported was 633 and 617 for 1910. The number of salaried females was 65 as compared with 67 for the last year.

There were employed by the textile plants of the State during the

year 45,877, as compared with 46,855 last year. There was a decrease of 733 persons employed during the year over last year.

The total wages paid to those employed in the mills, not including the salaries of manager was \$11,828,452, as compared with \$11,853,088 in 1910, or \$12,418,442 in 1909. These figures show a decrease of \$24,636 during the year. The wages paid males over 16 years of age was \$7,574,742 in 1911; \$7,615,824 in 1910, and \$7,951,765 in 1909. The wages paid to males during 1911 shows a decrease of \$42,082 over 1910.

Female employes of the mills of the State this year received \$2,763,115, and last year \$2,711,911 or an increase of \$51,204.

The wages received by males under 16 years of age amounted to \$839,662, as compared with \$855,366. The wages received by females under 16 years of age amounted to \$651,933 and \$668,987 during 1910.

The section of the table dealing with child labor conditions shows that there was a decrease of 110 females employed in the mills under 16 years of age. An increase of 304 for males under 16 is shown.

The statistics announced by the department were compiled by the department from reports made by the managers of mills in the State.

Cotton Goods Exports.

The total exports for the 10 months of this year amount to 316,805,496 square yards, valued at \$22,163,844, as compared with 250,470,960 square yards, valued at \$16,918,791 for the same period in 1910.

Tariff Board Report.

The Tariff Board's report gives such convincing evidence of painstakingly thorough work, directed by skilled investigators along sound technical and economic lines, and its conclusions are so generally logical and convincing that we can safely applaud the result of its long labors and suspend criticism of certain details. In so far as we are able to judge at this writing this statement fairly reflects the sentiment of the trade.—Textile Manufacturers Journal.

Mill Meeting at Rome, Ga.

A social gathering and informal conference of the textile men of Northern Georgia was held at Rome, Ga., last Saturday, attended by representatives of all the mills in that section while no organization was formed, the mill men de-

cided to hold a similar gathering each month.

The time Saturday was devoted to a discussion of matters of interest to the craft, and to a luncheon served at the Elk's Club. The idea originated with Capt. H. P. Meikleham, agent of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, at Lindale, and he, together with the other mill men of Rome acted as hosts to the visitors.

The men present Saturday were H. P. Meikleham, of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, Ralph Wilson of the Floyd Cotton Mills, E. F. Shropshire of the Cherokee Hosiery Mills, John Berry of the Rome Hosiery Mills, C. H. Land of Berryton, D. D. Towers of Canton, C. H. Thompson of Trion, P. D. Fortune of LaFayette, John D. Taylor and W. S. Montgomery of Summerville, C. W. Chears of Chattanooga, G. W. Hamilton of Dalton and P. A. Redmond, of Aragon.

Increasing Capacity.

The Empire Duplex Gin Company of 68 William Street, New York City, manufacturers of the C. O. B. Machines, report that they are forced to increase the capacity of their shop to more than three times its former capacity, in order to take care of the rapidly increasing orders for their C. B. machines.

The following list gives but a faint idea of the popularity of this machine. A remarkable instance in connection with the orders received from the mills, lies in the fact that without a single exception every mill testing these machines have increased their orders: Butler Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; Stevens Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.; Narragansett Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Boott Mills, Lowell, Mass.; Woodberry Mill, Woodberry, Md.; Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.; Duncan Mill, Greenville, S. C.

New Receiver Named.

Greensboro, N. C.—Upon petition of unsecured creditors Judge Allen appointed W. L. Clement of this city as receiver of the American Warehouse Company and he went to Spray to take charge of the assets of the company. The date fixed for the defendant to answer is Tuesday, January 2. This receivership is a move upon the part of a number of creditors who are opposing the Marshal Field & Co.'s interests in its plans for taking over the Draper Mills. The Warehouse Company is a holding company for the Draper Mills and a number of big mills at Spray.

PERSONAL NEWS

Will Kohn has resigned as overseer of weaving at Goldville, S. C.

W. E. Morton has moved from Griffin, Ga., to Waycross, Ga.

J. W. Quackenbush is now overseer of beaming at the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

M. L. Sawyer has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Ernest Taylor is now overseer of carding at the Wenonah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

C. F. Foster has been promoted to overseer of dyeing at the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

W. L. Gaston, of Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Arlington, S. C.

Noah Shealy has been promoted to overseer of dyeing at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

Walter H. Bradley has accepted the position of manager of the Palmetto Mills, Columbia, S. C.

C. M. Cooke, Jr., is both treasurer and superintendent of the reorganized mills at Brevard, N. C.

C. S. Cunningham, of Knoxville, Tenn., has accepted a position as second hand at Brookford, N. C.

J. T. Dabbs has resigned as overseer of spinning at Hamer, S. C., and moved to Lumberton, N. C.

E. W. Blanton, of Lowell, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

H. F. Elliott, of Rock Hill, S. C., is now grinding cards at the Buffalo Mill, Concord, N. C.

J. V. Jones will be second hand in spinning at the Westervelt Mill, Greenville, S. C.

E. L. Jones will be overseer of slashing at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.

John S. Lockman is now overseer of spinning at the Abingdon Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

Tom S. Awtrey has accepted position of second hand in weaving with the Clinton Cotton Mills.

B. D. Abernathy has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Phoenix Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. A. Skidmore has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills.

L. L. Wilson is now superintendent of the Holston Mfg. Co., Lenoir City, Tenn.

O. A. Reaves has resigned as superintendent of the Fairmont (S. C.) Mill.

P. M. Tice has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

J. B. Whitaker has accepted the position of overseer of carding with the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. E. Howell has resigned as master mechanic at the Warren Mfg. Co., Warrenville, S. C.

W. H. Conner has resigned as second hand in carding at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Ben Parker has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. R. Grubb has resigned as superintendent of the Williamston (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

H. C. Lomax, overseer of cloth room at Laurel, Miss., paid us a visit this week.

W. W. Conner has resigned as second hand in carding at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

D. B. Mehaffey, of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Tavora Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

E. S. Tramwell has resigned as overseer of carding at the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., to accept a similar position at Alta Vista, Va.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

J. J. Edwards, of Hampton, Ga., is now overseer of twisting and winding at the Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga.

A. L. Whetstone has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Sycamore (Ala.) Mills and moved to Columbus, Ga.

Henry Hawkins has resigned as overseer of carding at the Marble City Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., and is now located at Lanett, Ala.

W. E. Ratcliffe has been promoted from overseer of cloth room to overseer of weaving at the Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.

J. E. Johnson, superintendent of the Neely Mfg. Co., Yorkville, S. C., has also become superintendent of the Tavora Mills.

C. W. Wilson, of Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

W. P. Lanier has resigned as assistant designer at Hope Mills, N. C., and accepted a similar position Griffin, Ga.

P. L. Hill, of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

E. F. Anderson, formerly with the Jackson Mills, of Iva, S. C., is now second hand in carding at Clinton Cotton Mills.

Robt. Powers has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Franklin Mills, Greer, S. C.

W. M. Sheard has resigned as superintendent of the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., to become superintendent of the Williamston (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. F. Davis, of Williamston, S. C., has accepted the position of weaving at the Orr Mills, Anderson, S. C.

H. E. Kohn has resigned as overseer of weaving at Warrenville, S. C., to accept a similar position at Clinton (S. C.) Mills.

H. P. May has returned to his former position as overseer of dyeing at the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. S. Porter, of Fisherville, Mass., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the General Asbestos Co., Charleston, S. C.

Chas. Coggins has returned to his former position as overseer of spinning at the Wenonah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

N. A. Clark, of West Durham, N. C., will have charge of the roller covering shop of the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. D. Piper, of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of engineer at the Cowikee Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

D. V. Searcy, of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. H. Stillwell has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills and accepted a similar position at Hamer, S. C.

J. H. McEntire has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Lora Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become overseer at the Phoenix Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

A. B. Adkins has resigned as superintendent of the Franklin Mill, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C.

(Continued on Page 9)



CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS LINT PER HOUR.

"IT WORKS ADMIRABLY"

THE BEST SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF CLEANING - OPENING - BLOOMING - OF COTTON

SLATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Pawtucket, R. I.

Sept. 25th, 1911.

Empire Duplex Gin Co.
68 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: We received your C. O. B. Machine, and put same in operation, and find that it works admirably. From what we have seen up to date it seems to be the best solution of the problem of "Cleaning, Opening and Blooming" of cotton in the Picker room that we have yet found, particularly for Egyptian or any compressed cotton. It puts the fiber in such beautiful shape for the action of the pickers and cards that we are satisfied that those machines are able to do their work much better. We are glad to see improvements being made in the last decade have been in the finishing processes of the mill. We wish for you every success.

Yours very truly,

SLATER MANUFACTURING CO.
Wm. H. Harris, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURED BY
EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rockwell, N. C.—There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Barringer Manufacturing Co. on Thursday, December 28.

Yorkville, S. C.—The Tavora Mills will resume operations on Jan. 1st. W. B. Moore is now president and treasurer.

Greenwood, S. C.—Installation of machinery in the new Panola Mill has been about completed and it is expected operations will begin about Jan. 15th.

Dallas, N. C.—The creditors of the Dallas Cotton Mill met in Gastonia last week to discuss the sale of the mill, which is to take place on January 2d.

Keyser, W. Va.—The Patchet Worsted Mills will erect an additional building to make woolen goods. Details have not been announced.

Gaffney, S. C.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has been declared by the Limestone Mills of this city. The Hamrick Mill has also declared a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. These institutions are prospering and in a flourishing condition.

Frankfort, Ind.—The Frankfort Mitten Factory, under the management of the Boss Manufacturing Co., who recently closed a deal for the three plants of the Gregg Co. in this city, Lebanon and Crawfordsville, as noted has opened with 75 persons at work.

Newberry, S. C.—The Mollohon Mill is being changed over from steam power to electricity and it is expected the change will be completed by the first of the year. An addition of 10 cards and 1 picker is also being installed and will be in operation by Jan. 1st.

Greenwood, S. C.—The additional equipment for mill No. 2 of the Grendel Mills is being rapidly installed and will begin operation by Jan. 15th, 1912. The addition consists of 5 cards, 3,000 spindles and sufficient complementary machinery in the card room to take care of the increase.

Wilson, N. C.—Two of Wilson's large industries, which closed down some months ago, are again busy or will soon be at work. The Wilson Cotton Mill this week resumed operations and the Rummymede Knitting Mill is getting ready to resume work about January 1 and has advertised for help. These two plants will give employment to about 300 operatives and the effect will be noticed in city trades circles. All of Wilson's other varied manufacturing enterprises have been busy constantly, their 1911 output greatly exceeding any former year.

Wesson, Miss.—The Textile Mills Company lost its suit for reduced assessment before the circuit court at Hazelhurst. The company valued the old Mississippi Mills property, located at this place, at \$85,000. The county board of supervisors raised it to \$200,000 and was sustained by the court.

Shelbyville, Tenn.—The Sylvan Mills have completed the installation of electric power and are now using electricity in operation, as well as furnishing surplus to the city. These mills have also considerably increased their capacity by the addition of new spinning frames and looms.

Cuero, Tex.—The Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mill has been closed down for about 18 months. During this time it was sold and bought in by a new company, which has enlarged it, and built several cottages. The mill is now starting up. It was formerly a 5,000 spindle mill. It now has 7,032 spindles, making duck and osnaburgs. J. C. Saunders, of the Bonham Mills, is president.

Concord, N. C.—A meeting of the directors of the Brown Manufacturing Company was held in the offices of the company here last week. A semi-annual dividend was declared and ordered paid. Messrs. C. W. Johnston and R. F. Stokes of Charlotte and E. H. Johnson of Rock Hill, S. C., attended the meeting, the first named being president of the mill.

Rock Hill, S. C.—L. J. Davison has gone to Detroit, Mich., where he will spend two or three weeks studying the process of manufacturing overalls. He has been appointed by Hamilton Carhartt, superintendent of the overall department of the Carhartt Mill of this place and will take charge upon his return from Detroit. This new overall department was added, to the Carhartt Mill only a short time ago.

Meridian, Miss.—The Meridian Cotton Mills which have been closed for the last 18 months and were purchased by the second bondholders last September, have been reorganized. The stockholders are all Meridian business men, among them being: S. H. Floyd, E. Cahn, K. Threefoot, I. Marks, J. W. Bostick and others. The capital stock of the company is \$150,000.

A meeting of the stockholders will be held within the next few weeks and officers elected. This is a very valuable property and as long as it has been in operation, has been a paying proposition. The new management will be put in operation as soon as possible, and additions will be made. The three hundred families, formerly employed in the mills, have removed to other cotton mill villages.

Dublin, Ga.—The Southern Bank of this place, acting as trustee for the bondholders has purchased the Georgia Cotton Mills, formerly the Dublin Cotton Mills. The bid was \$85,000, which is \$15,000 less than the company's bonded indebtedness. It is planned to reorganize the company and resume operation of the mill's 8,000 ring spindles, 160 narrow looms, 100 wide looms, etc. Steam power is used and sheeting is manufactured.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The Hice Manufacturing Company, of this city, manufacturers of loom supplies, have just completed a new addition to their plant. This addition is 50 by 100 feet and has become necessary in order that the company may take care of their fast growing business. In addition to their new building they are making very extensive improvements in the way of new machinery and equipment.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Southern States Bag Company has been granted a charter of incorporation with a capital of \$100,000. The officers are: W. H. Brown, president; J. D. Holmes, vice-president; W. Marcy Mason, secretary and treasurer. It was reported from this place last June that a mill was to be established for making bags, in which to ship fertilizer, grain, cotton seed, etc. The bags are to be of cotton.

Meridian, Miss.—The Lauderdale Cotton Mills have been chartered with a capital stock of \$130,000 and privilege of increasing to \$200,000. The incorporators include I. Marks, H. M. Threefoot, E. Cahn, S. H. Floyd, C. W. Hancock and others. This company succeeds the Meridian Cotton Mills, equipped with 11,520 ring spindles, 400 narrow looms, steam power outfit, dyeing plant, etc., for producing plain and fancy weaves in white and colored cotton.

Trion, Ga.—D. B. Hamilton, brother of A. S. Hamilton, formerly president of the Trion Mfg. Co., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, growing out of the cotton factory failure. D. B. Hamilton was indorsed to the amount of \$41,000 on paper of his brother. His total liabilities are scheduled at \$48,000. His assets have a face value of \$90,000, but consist largely of stock in the Trion factory, while such as are of value are hypothecated. It is said the assets probably will not yield more than \$15,000.

Columbia, Tenn.—For the first time in 24 months the whistle on the Columbia Cotton Mill will be heard Jan. 1. This information was given out by J. P. Street, president and general manager. The mills have been closed on account of the high

price of cotton and the entire working force has drifted to different parts of the State, but Mr. Street stated that every employee would be back and at his post on the morning of the opening. The mill will operate under the same organization until the new election of officers and directors in January. The plant employs 150 to 175 hands.

El Reno, Okla.—At a meeting of the Booster's Club of this place, held recently, the cotton mill question was again brought up and discussed. It was clearly stated that while El Reno is ready and anxious to induce the cotton mill to locate here, that no bonus, either in money or land, will be given, until the mill is in actual operation. It was the sense of the meeting to call an election and vote upon the proposition of contributing some of the lots in Packers addition to the enterprise, provided a satisfactory agreement with the cotton mill company can be reached; the lots to remain the property of the city until the mill is in operation.

Griffin, Ga.—W. E. H. Searcy, Jr., referee in bankruptcy, issued an order confirming the sale of the three cotton mills at Griffin which were sold at public outcry on the first Tuesday in this month. The mills involved were the Spalding, the Central and the Boyd-Mangham, which represented an original investment of approximately \$750,000 and which brought at public sale only \$158,000.

The property was bought in by the creditors, who were represented by a committee consisting of J. H. Nunally, G. W. Parrott and Bowling Jones, of Atlanta. As soon as all the legal formalities are complied with the purchasers will meet and reorganize into a company to be known as the Georgia Cotton Mills.

This company has already secured their charter through the attorneys, Ronald Ransoms and Morris Brandon, of Atlanta, and W. H. Beck, of Griffin, and at a meeting soon to be held the officers and directors will be elected. The fact that these three mills will soon be put in operation again is a source of satisfaction to every citizen of Griffin and will mean much to the merchants of the city.

Capital and Labor Feast.

Franklinville, N. C.—Monday night, December 25, Mr. Hugh Parks, Jr., gave a banquet to quite a number of his friends in Franklinville, including superintendents, overseers, foremen and other employees of the Franklinville and Randolph Manufacturing Companies.

Since Mr. Parks has had charge of the above mills it has been his custom to remember all his employees at Christmas time and he never loses sight of a single one.

LaGrange Mills Fill Employees' Stockings.

LaGrange, Ga.—Following out a usual custom at Christmas time, owners of the Unity Cotton Mills, Unity Spinning Mills and Elm Cotton Mills, on Christmas Eve, distributed many thousands of pounds of candy, fruit and nuts to the operatives of the three mills mentioned, while the superintendents, overseers and operating officials as well as general office employees were handsomely remembered by the Truitt-Callaway-Dallas interests, which control these mills as local capital.

Turkeys For Employees.

Greensboro, N. C.—It took 1,200 turkeys for the Christmas dinners of the White Oak, Proximity and Revolution mills, but the Messrs. Cone succeeded in obtaining the required number and they were delivered to the heads of the families before Christmas Eve night. The cost of this annual Christmas gift to their employees is about \$1,500, but Caesar Cone, the mill president, feels that after the year's work of his employees this small remembrance upon his part is well deserved.

White Man Cut By Negro.

Assaulted by an unknown negro on Christmas night, Will Hinson, an employe of the Atherton Mill, Charlotte, N. C., sustained a number of severe cuts upon his face. The attack took place in the vicinity of the mill and was said to be without provocation.

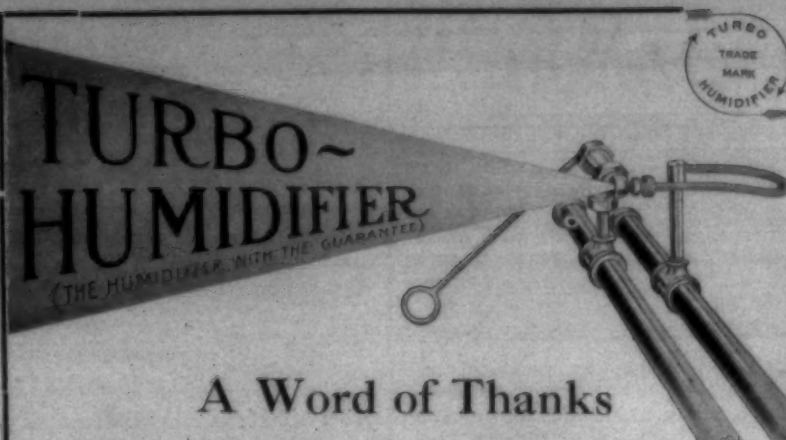
It is supposed that the unknown colored assailant was crazed from the effects of whiskey or cocaine. The unfortunate white man was approached from the rear by the negro, who sprang upon him without warning and used his knife with telling effect. Three gashes were inflicted, all of which were severe but not necessarily serious.

Gymnasium Exhibit By Monaghan Boys.

The boys annual gymnasium exhibit at the Monaghan Mill, Greenville, S. C., was held Tuesday night in the gymnasium room of the Monaghan Young Men's Christian Association. The annual exhibition of the gymnasium class always attracts considerable attention and this performance attracted no less interest.

The work of the young boys during the evening was great and showed that hard practice had been done during the past year.

In closing the exhibition, L. P. Hollis, general secretary of the



A Word of Thanks

With all its vexations for you textile men, the year of 1911 is done.

The G. M. Parks Company wishes you—you personally—a better, brighter, busier and happier

New Year of 1912

Some of you know our service, but do not know us personally. To the extent that you, in any way, either directly or indirectly, have been instrumental in the good things that have come to us in the humidifier business, we want you to know that we appreciate it. You have been mighty good to us and the Turbo Humidifier is better known for it. We wish we could see all our friends and make these thanks a personal matter.

A continuance of your good offices is up to us. Our constant effort will be to make the Turbo service worth them.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

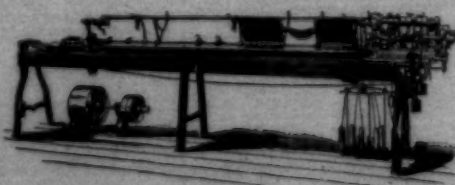
Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINE

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Young Men's Christian Association of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, presented to Paul Campbell, who has acted as director for the boys class, a handsome jersey sweater, given by the members of the boys gymnasium class.

Banquets Employees.

Henrietta, N. C.—The banquet given by B. J. Dobbins, superintendent of the Henrietta Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, in honor of the overseers in the different departments of the two mills,

and was an unusually elaborate and highly enjoyable affair. After the five-course dinner, Rev. C. T. Tew, pastor of the Baptist church, speaking for the overseers, presented to Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins an elegant china closet as a token of the very high esteem in which they are held. Rev. J. Frank Armstrong, pastor of the Methodist church, made a short speech of acceptance in behalf of the superintendent and his wife. After this Mr. Dobbins called on the guests present and all responded briefly but in a manner which left no doubt as to the beautiful harmony and general good feeling which exists between these men and their superintendent.

Personal Items

(Continued from Page 7)

Jas. Moss has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Clinton Cotton Mills to accept position with one of the Greenville mills.

D. E. Byars has resigned as section man in carding at the Woodruff (S. C.) Cotton Mill to accept similar position with the Clinton Cotton Mills.

G. P. Maynard has resigned as loom fixer at the Springstein Mills of Chester, S. C., to accept similar position with the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. T. Tidwell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lowe Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to become superintendent of the Fairmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

D. M. Spivey has resigned as loom fixer at the Grendel Mills No. 1, Greenwood, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Richland Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. M. Allred, superintendent of the Granite Falls (N. C.) Mfg. Co., received a gold chain and charm as a Christmas gift from his employees.

"Do you know anything of Mr. Jones's wife's whereabouts?"

"I guess they must be in the laundry."—Exchange.

"An old negro preacher did the honors, and the candidate for baptism was a coal black negro woman. The preacher led his victim far out in the stream where she could thoroughly immersed and at the the auspicious moment he cried in a loud voice:

"Be stiddy, sistah, be stiddy, an' you'll come up whit ah dan snow." "Oh, parson," she exclaimed, "dat's askin' too much; a cream color 'll do!"—National Monthly.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA GEORGIA

Want Department

Loom Fixers Wanted.

Wanted at once by Northern cotton mill, three good loom fixers familiar with dobby work. Pay \$2.33 1-3 per day. No hobos or boozers need apply. Regular work guaranteed. Address No. 1009.

Help Wanted.

On account of starting up more machinery, additional help is wanted. We offer steady employment, good wages and smooth running work, a healthy location and comfortable homes. For further information write The Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Duke, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 82.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Thoroughly experienced on No. 15s to 60s combed and carded. Now employed. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 83.

WANTED position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a small mill. 32 years old. Married. Good references. Experience on 8s to 60s local to Egyptian stock. Address No. 84.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 86.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 30. Married. Been in spinning room 20 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 87.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 88.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but want to change. Age 40. In mill 26 years. Held one position 7 years. Good references. Address No. 89.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experience of 25 years on both combed and carded yarns from 8s to 60s. Satisfactory references. Address No. 90.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Experience on both coarse and fine counts and on white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 91.

WANT position of superintendent of large mill. Now employed as superintendent and have held this position for five years. Age 36. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 92.

WANT position as overseer of weaving room in small mill. Have had 10 years' experience as second hand. Can give good references from present and past employers. Address No. 93.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Would not consider less than \$3.00. Experience on fine goods. Address No. 94.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Have had good experience in cotton mill work. Am now employed but could change on 10 days notice. Good references. Address No. 95.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

MAKERS OF STANDARD

SPINNING AND TWISTING TRAVELERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

LEECO COTTON MILLS

FOR SALE

A Very Valuable Cotton Mill Plant consisting of

A Yarn and Weave Mill, Dyeplant, Electric Lighting Plant and Machine Shop, conveniently located on railroad with desirable freight rates.

By virtue of a decree entered November 21, 1911, in a certain action where in the Carolina Trust Company and others are the plaintiffs and the Leeco Cotton Mill Company and others are defendants, the undersigned receivers will sell on the premises of the Leeco Cotton Mill Company at Jonesboro, N. C., on January 15, 1912, at the hour of 12 m., to the last and highest bidder, all of the property of the Leeco Cotton Mills Company, real, personal or mixed.

The terms of the sale are 10 per cent cash at the time of the sale and the balance upon the confirmation of the sale by the court.

A sale will be made separately of the property of the Leeco Cotton Mills Company property known as the Eugenia Yarn Mill property, that is the property upon which bonds No. 35 to No. 100 inclusive have a first lien; and also separately the property known as the Clark Weave Mill, that is the property upon which bonds No. 1 to No. 34 inclusive, have a first lien. Each property, however, may be divided into such constituent parts as may seem to the receivers of the greatest advantage and so sold, and thereafter

sold as a whole that is to say, the Eugenia Yarn Mill property sold as a whole and the Clark Weave Mill property sold as a whole. With the Eugenia property will be sold the office furniture, consisting of roller top desks, filing cabinet, typewriter, bookcase, chairs, iron safe, etc., etc., real estate consisting of 10 acres of land and ten tenement houses, carding and spinning room and office building and the usual equipment of a yarn mill, including 14 cards, 4,228 spindles, humidifiers, spindles, 1 steam engine, Westinghouse dynamo, switches, lamps, etc., a pump for boiler, heater, 100 H. P. boiler, shafting, pulleys, etc.; shop tools, etc. With the Clark property will be sold 7 acres of land and 7 tenement houses, 1 brick weaving mill building, and brick dye house, with machinery and equipment, consisting of boiler, engine, air-compressor, humidifier and Tank, Slasher machine, sizing kette, 100 C. & K. looms, 1 Stafford automatic (34 in.), finishing machine, sewing machine, folder, cloth inspector, power press, dye kettle, dryer, wringer, shafting, pulleys and belts, shop tools, etc., etc. Each of the mills is fully equipped and ready for operating. Doubtless easy terms of payment may be made by the purchasers with the greater number of bondholders.

An inspection of the premises is invited by those desirous of bidding. For fuller or more definite information apply to

J. L. Godfrey, Receiver,
(Jonesboro, N. C.)

R. C. Strong, Receiver,
(Raleigh, N. C.)

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

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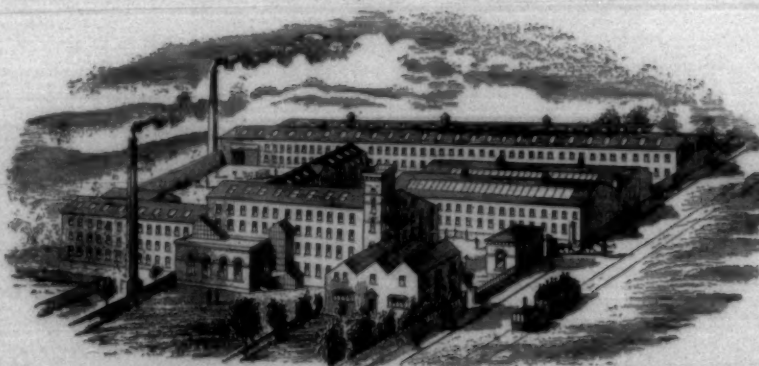
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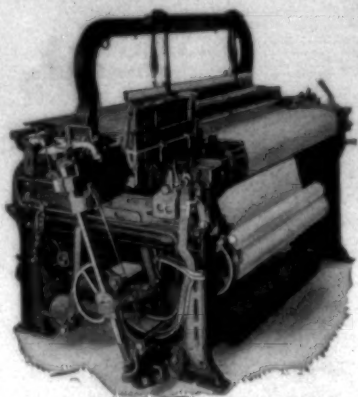
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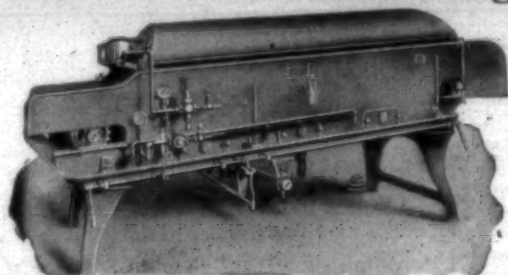
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